



Latin Voice

Printed in coordination with the Latin Union of Essex County College
for the benefit of the whole student body.
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America:

1972

Love
or
Leave
or
Fix it NOW!!

EDITORIAL

Pardon Our Lateness

Ever since we published our last edition in December 1971, a variety of factors made it impossible for us to publish a new edition.

In the first place, there was a considerable delay in the allotment of our budget by the student senate. Once our budget was allocated we were delayed once more by the bureaucratic procedures of our school.

Fortunately, we have gotten through all these "office delays" and at last we have been able to print the present edition of Latin Voice.; with the fervorous hope of serving our Latin student community and the whole student body of Essex County College.

'OYE'

Oye is a three letter spanish word meaning "listen" but aside from the semantic off this word we find a totally different connotation from the words of Ramon Rivera, a well known Puerto Rican community organizer and head of "Oye Incorporated."

"Oye Incorporated" is an organization federally and privately funded for the benefit of the Puerto Rican community. It is located in the heart of a black and Puerto Rican ghetto in Newark.

At the present time, Oye inc. is carrying out a "Youth Development Program" which includes: drug rehabilitation, group therapy, Afro-Caribbean history and community work. "Oye" has also a radio program every Wednesday night in WNJR, and is working now towards the accomplishment of a similar program on channel 47 TV in the near future. Some other future plans are the establishment of a pre-school and a sort of economical program for the development of Puerto Rican business enterprises.



1972

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS LITERARY AWARDS

The announcement of the 1972 Casa de las Américas Awards and honorable mentions for the various genres was made on the evening of February 16 in a ceremony held at the Casa de las Américas, in Havana.

For three weeks, a total of 18 intellectuals from various Latin-American countries read and analyzed 459 original works which were entered in this important event. The results are as follows:

POETRY

First prize (by unanimous decision): *Quiero escribir, pero me sale espuma* (I Want to Write, But Only Foam Comes Out), by Pedro Shimose (Bolivia). In the jury's opinion, the work is "an authentic expression, with a high poetic quality, of the present situation in Bolivia, put into a style of general interest to all." The jury also stated "it should be pointed out that the author has successfully mixed Quechua expressions with Spanish in his work."

The jury recommended the publication of an anthology of the following: *El libro de la militancia* (The Militant's Book), by Glauco Heleno Baldovin (Argentina); *Poemas migratorios* (Errant Poems), by Rolando Cárdenas Vera (Chile); *En el nombre de todos* (In the Name of All), by José de Jesús Martínez (Panama); *Del viento que cruzó por las ciudades* (On the Wind That Blew Across the Cities), by Alberto Medina (Uruguay); and *Y vive todavía* (And I'm Still Alive), by Mario Rivero (Colombia).

NOVEL

First prize (by majority decision): *Los muertos están cada día más indecisos*, (The Dead Are More Rebellious Every Day), by Fernando Medina Ferrada (Bolivia). The jury stated that Fernando Medina's novel is based on two key events in Bolivian politics: the fall and execution of President Villarruz (1946) and the year of the victory of the MNR and the taking of power by Paz Estenssoro (1952). It also pointed out that "The author wrote on the basis of personal experience to describe a national tragedy and give an outline of an entire nation."

Honorable mention was given to: *Cantar del profeta y el bandido* (Songs of the Prophet and the Bandit), by Héctor Tizón (Argentina); and *Los muertos ajenos* (The Death of Others), by Manuel Mejía Vallejo (Colombia).

SHORT STORY

First prize (by unanimous decision): *La huella del pulgar* (The Thumprint), by Noel Navarro (Cuba). The jury considered the stories "well written and worked out with a precision that reveals the mastery of the language and of a professional trade."

Honorable mention went to: *Cuidado con las ceremonias* (Beware of Ceremonies), by Manuel Miranda Sallorenzo (Chile); *La desaparición de Hollywood y otras sugerencias para principiantes un libro* (Hollywood's Disappearance and Other Suggestions to Start Writing a Book), by René Avilés Fábila (Mexico); *Una muerte por capítulo* (One Death Per Chapter), by Reynaldo Hernández Savio (Cuba); and *Del destino de la ramita* (On the Fate of the Small Branch), by Hugo Mariani (Argentina).

The jury recommended the publication of a selection of the above works made into one volume.

AWARDS

WINNERS

THEATRE

First prize (by unanimous decision): *Juan Palmero*, by Antonio Larreta (Uruguay). The jury based its decision on the fact that "The importance and current validity of the work are enhanced by the simplicity and yet mature character of its construction, the absence of rhetorical emphasis, precision in the analysis of human passion brought into play in a historical framework and the clearly-expressed political commitment assumed by the author without any exhibitionism or formality."

Honorable mentions were given to: *El asesinato de X* (The Murder of X), a collective creation by a group of Argentine and Chilean writers which includes Lindor Bresan, Cristina Castrillo, María Escudero, Graciela Ferraz, Luisa Núñez, Francisco Quiñodoro, Oscar Rodríguez and Roberto Robledo; *Torquemada*, by Augusto Boal (Brazil); and *Un desdío corriente* (An Ordinary Flirt), by Julio Mauricio (Argentina).

The jury gave special recommendation to: *Julustra González*, by Sergio Artau Castillo (Chile); and *Un viaje entretenido* (An Entertaining Trip), by Nicolás Dorr (Cuba).

ESSAY

First prize (by unanimous decision): *Chile: una economía en transición?* (Chile: An Economy in Transition?), by Sergio Ramos Córdova (Chile). The members of the jury stated that "The work does a very good job of analyzing one of the historic situations of greatest importance and interest in Latin America today, and one on which the eyes of the world are focused: Chile and its stage of transition to socialism."

Honorable mention was given to: *Cubas capitalismo dependiente y subdesarrollado* (Cuba: Dependent Capitalism and Underdevelopment), by Francisco López Segura (Cuba); and *Amor y combate* (algunas antimonias de José Martí) (Love and Battle — a Number of Contrasts in José Martí), by Jérôme Sabourin Fornaris (Cuba).

TESTIMONY

First prize (by unanimous decision): *Un grano de mostaza* (el despertar de la revolución brasileña) (A Grain of Mustard: The Awakening of the Brazilian Revolution), by former deputy Marcio Moreira Alves (Brazil). The jury based its decision on the following: 1) It is a vivid testimony of the situation in Brazil; 2) It reveals, objectively and in a beautiful literary style, a good deal of the kind of situation the people of Latin America are going through; 3) It denounces the dictatorial régime in power in Brazil, a régime picked by U.S. imperialism to act as deputy gendarme against the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their liberation; 4) It calls for the unity of all the revolutionary forces as the only way for the taking of power by the people and proposes socialism as the only way out for Latin America; and 5) It reflects the process of an awakening which makes a member of the high Brazilian bourgeoisie, who formerly connived with the capitalist system, adopt a militant attitude.

Honorable mention was given to: *Muy buenas noches, señoras y señores* (Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen), by Rigoberto Cruz Díaz (Cuba).

Attending the event at which the winners of the 1972 Casa de las Américas Awards were announced were, among others, Haydée Santamaría, Director of the institution and member of the Central Committee of the Party; Mariano Rodríguez, Manuel Galich, Roberto Fernández Retamar and Antonio Benítez, representing the Casa de las Américas; Luis Peiván, head of the National Council of Culture; Nicolás Guillén, President of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba; José Antonio Portuondo, Director of the Institute of Literature and Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences; the members of the jury: Mario García Iñiguez, Cuba's Ambassador to Chile; Juan Enrique Vega, Cuban Ambassador in Cuba; other representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and cultural agencies; and a number of writers, painters and artists.

4

IMPERIALISM
BY JOSE MERCADO

During the former years of the 19th century the economy of the United States was undergoing a depression as a result of the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution replaced man by machines that could produce more and cheaper than man. Thousands of workers were unemployed which was one of the many causes of poverty, delinquency, divorce, suicides, hunger, drug addiction, and discrimination.

The uncontrolled superproduction of manufactured goods which the people did not consume and the lack or access to world markets paralyzed the economy of the country and the phenomena of depression caused a crisis during the years 1895 to 1902.

The crisis of the capitalist system drove President William McKinley "to commit the United States in the task of bringing civilization and democracy to the savage continent of Latin America" which meant the conquest of Cuba, P. R. and the Philippines for markets. Soon the Spanish American War broke out in the year 1898.

At this time Cuba and Puerto Rico were sovereign countries in accord with their respective constitutions of 1897 in which Spain and other countries of the world recognized Puerto Rico and Cuba as sovereign and independent countries.

During this war the United States invaded these countries, imposing on them the abominable colonial domination. In order to legalize the colonial regime and domination of P. R. the government of the United States imposed by force of arms on Spain the Treaty of Paris in which she "ceded" P.R. and other territories to U.S.

The treaty is null and void with respect to the people of P.R. because they didn't take part in the writing of the treaty and furthermore the sovereignty of any nation is irrevocable.

This proves that the Spanish American War was one of conquest, therefore it was an imperialist war. This proves that Lenin was right when he declared and proved that "IMPERIALISM IS THE ULTIMATE PHASE OF CAPITALISM".

Quebec: Canada's Troublesome Province
By Serge Nadeau

There are 26 millions people in Canada, over 6 millions of them are french speaking. Most French Canadians have always been a minority. They have been continuously abused by the English Canadians. This has created a great deal of hatred between both people and many times it almost resulted in a civil war. Maybe some day Quebec will separate from Canada. One of the greatest step towards that came during the last provincial elections, in 1970. It was the first time that the people of Quebec were given a chance to decide their own destinies. There was a separatist party among the five running. It was called "Le Parti Quebecois." Some of its principal goals were:

1.- The separation of Quebec from Canada and the establishment of an independent country.

2.- A peaceful economic agreement with the rest of Canada and the United States.

3.- To declare French as the only language.

4.- Quebec to be a socialistic country. Naturally, the rest of Canada did not agree with the idea. Ottawa, the capital did not want to get the French out of hand. So, it decided that the best would be to soundly defeat the P.Q. in the elections. They figured that with a lot of money, publicity, tricks and promises they could fool the French people once more and maybe the separatist movement would die away if the P.Q. flopped ridiculously.

But a beautiful thing happened, the people believed in the P.Q. and so they united, supported and publicize the P.Q.

Ottawa was wrong, the separatist movement was strong and the P.Q. was not ridiculed. After the ballots had been counted the P. Q. had become the no. 2 party in Quebec. The P. Q. had defeated "L' Union Nationale" which had been the party in power. The battle is not over but that was a giant step toward freedom.

NEWSFRONT

More Latin Brothers and Sisters for E.G.C.

Since the composition of the student body of Essex County College doesn't reflect the due proportion of Latin students, the office of recruitment, with the help of several of the Latin student of E.G.C., are doing great efforts to recruit more Latin students. Most of the recruitment takes place on Saturdays when the recruiters visit the homes of the prospective students. This

This year's recruitment program promise to be a success since it has several permanent recruiters as well as a large number of Latin students who have opened their service on volunteer basis. This year's goal is 500 Latin student for next fall

Coming Soon Latin Festival

The Latin Union of Essex County College is planning a Latin American Cultural Festival. This festival will take place on April 28 and 29 at the Rutgers College Center, Newark, N.J. At this festival there will be music, food, dancing, and many other things which reflect our Hispanic culture. In the near future more details about this festival will be made public but in the mean time, you are all invited.

Latin Union's Meetings

The Latin Union of Essex County College informs that its meetings will take place every Tuesday of week II, in other words: Tuesday March 21, Tuesday, April 4 and 18 and so on. The said meetings will be held in room 411 in the fourth floor in 31 Clinton St. at 4:00 p.m. All members are requested to attend and all fit.

Feliciano's Defence

The Committee for the Defense of Carlos Feliciano, a Puerto Rican brother unjustly accused of bombing 37 New York establishment, will hold a Boricua dinner to raise funds for Don Carlos' defense. The dinner will take place at "Oye", 54 Spruce St., Newark, N.J., on Sunday 6:00 p.m. The dinner Boricua will cost \$1.50 and drinks will also be served.

Did you know?

By Juan Pena

That to prove that the state legislators don't know on what they vote, state representative Tom Moore Jr. of Texas proposed a bill honoring the famous Boston strangler. The said bill was passed by the Texas House of representatives.

That an inch of rain falling over the city of New York is equivalent to over five billions gallons of water.

That the Cherokee Indians used to publish a newspaper in their own language.

That at any given moment you only see one lighted spot in your T.V. screen. The complete image that you think you see is nothing but an optical illusion. Thus, if the human eyesight were perfect; movies nor television were possible.

That a certain species of fish are first female and then male.

That a group of scientists at Western Reserve University have succeeded in keeping alive for several hours the brain of a monkey which was almost completely separated from its body.

That 25,000 infants per year die of suffocation in the U.S. alone.

That the Indians of the region of Arizona and the Chinese were only ones to observe the explosion of the star Supernova which was one of the greatest explosions in space. This happened about 1,000 years ago.

That although New Jersey is considered to be a heavily populated state, there is a 100,000 acres region in Burlington county in which there are only 21 people.

Chris' Corner

by Christine Sobrido

On channel 7 at six o'clock the news comes on as on every other station. But my reason for telling you about it is because of a special nightly report given by Geraldo Rivera concerning the Willowbrook home for retarded children. I know that everyone must think "Thank God I never had a child like that or I hope I never have a child like that," but think about it for a minute. Do you know that the children run around naked or close to naked. They do not have enough experienced nurses to supervise and care for them. At meal time a person will come around to feed the children, but what she does is mix everything together, fill a spoon and shove it in their mouths. There have been quite a few cases where the children have died during meals because the food got stuck in their wind pipes and they couldn't breathe. There have also been a few fired because they took a stand against these conditions. Isn't it something worth looking into?

The cafeteria is where people go to socialize, surrounded by dirt and debris. When you come in you will see a lot of tables and chairs, the problem isn't finding a place to sit the problem is finding a halfway clean place to sit. Usually you will find the remains of several meals, cartons and cans, these things are eventually removed, but by the time they do this the food looks like it is going through a deterioration process.

Well, now about the food, I can't really say, but I have reliable sources that is very good. One word of caution though, I think you should bring your own utensils clean, before you use them. Didn't you ever see anyone put a spoon in coffee, turn it, taste it, turn it again, then cast the spoon aside? What if the spoons were just put back after that? Most important of all what if they did that with the rest? Oh by the way, if you don't like seeing brown spots in the sugar, then I suggest you bring your sugar from home.

Oh well, have a nice lunch!

To The Latin Voice:

Recently, I had the pleasure of reading a copy of The Latin Voice, and found it most interesting. It brought to my mind a subjective array of convictions, unique, yet different from those inflicted upon the Spanish-speaking people in these "great" United States. I couldn't help but wondering why the mass tentacles of society, namely, the poor people have to be affected by bureaucratic whim an other contrived "barn-yard-spitah." Therefore I took upon myself to research and write a scholarly editorial on "The United States is a paradox." Enclosed you will find a copy of this article which I sincerely hope you can use in the printing of The Latin Voice.

Yours truly,
Barry Felker
Senator, S.G.A.

Nota from the editor: Your comments and collaboration are warmly welcome in this newspaper, Mr. Felker, and we hope to print your article in a latter edition.

"IT IS BETTER
TO LIGHT A CANDLE
THAN TO CURSE
THE DARKNESS"

CHINESE PROVERB